EE123
Digital Signal Processing

Lecture 26
Optimal Filter Design

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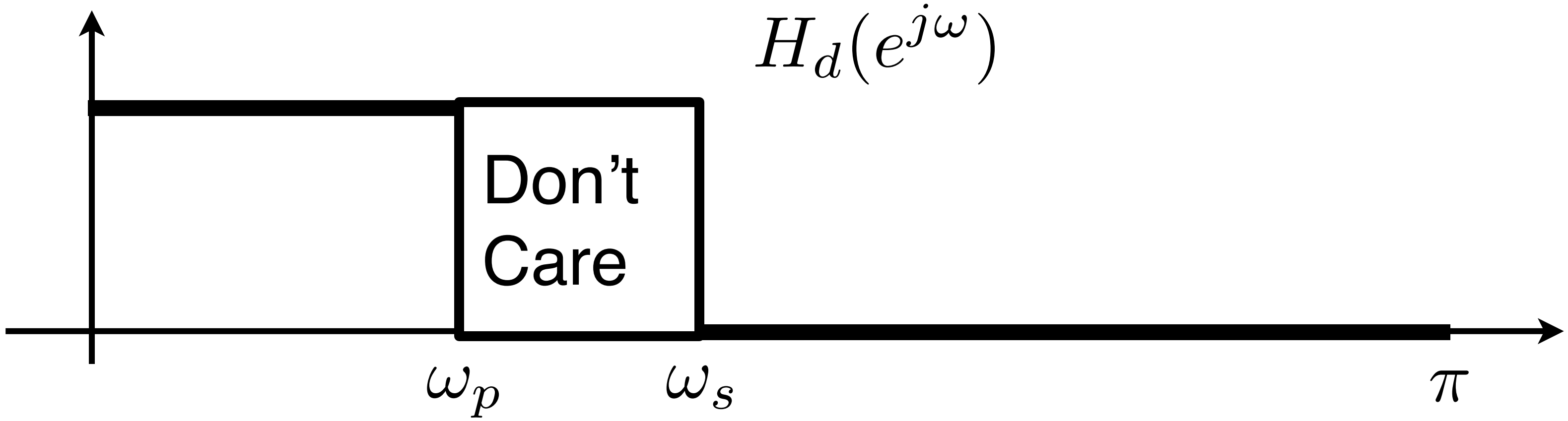
- Compressed Sensing HW, optional
- New lab posted -- tests your audio interfaces
- Projects: Start thinking about it.
  – It's should 1 week of work.
  – Groups of 2 minimum, 3 possible depending on the scope
  – There will be a default project based on lab 6

Optimal Filter Design

- Window method
  - Design Filters heuristically using windowed sinc functions
- Optimal design
  - Design a filter h[n] with $H(e^{j\omega})$
  - Approximate $H_d(e^{j\omega})$ with some optimality criteria - or satisfies specs.

Optimality



- Least Squares:

$$\text{minimize} \quad \int_{\omega \in \text{care}} |H(e^{j\omega}) - H_d(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$$

Variation: weighted least-squares

$$\text{minimize} \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} W(\omega)|H(e^{j\omega}) - H_d(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$$

Optimality

- Chebychev Design (min-max)

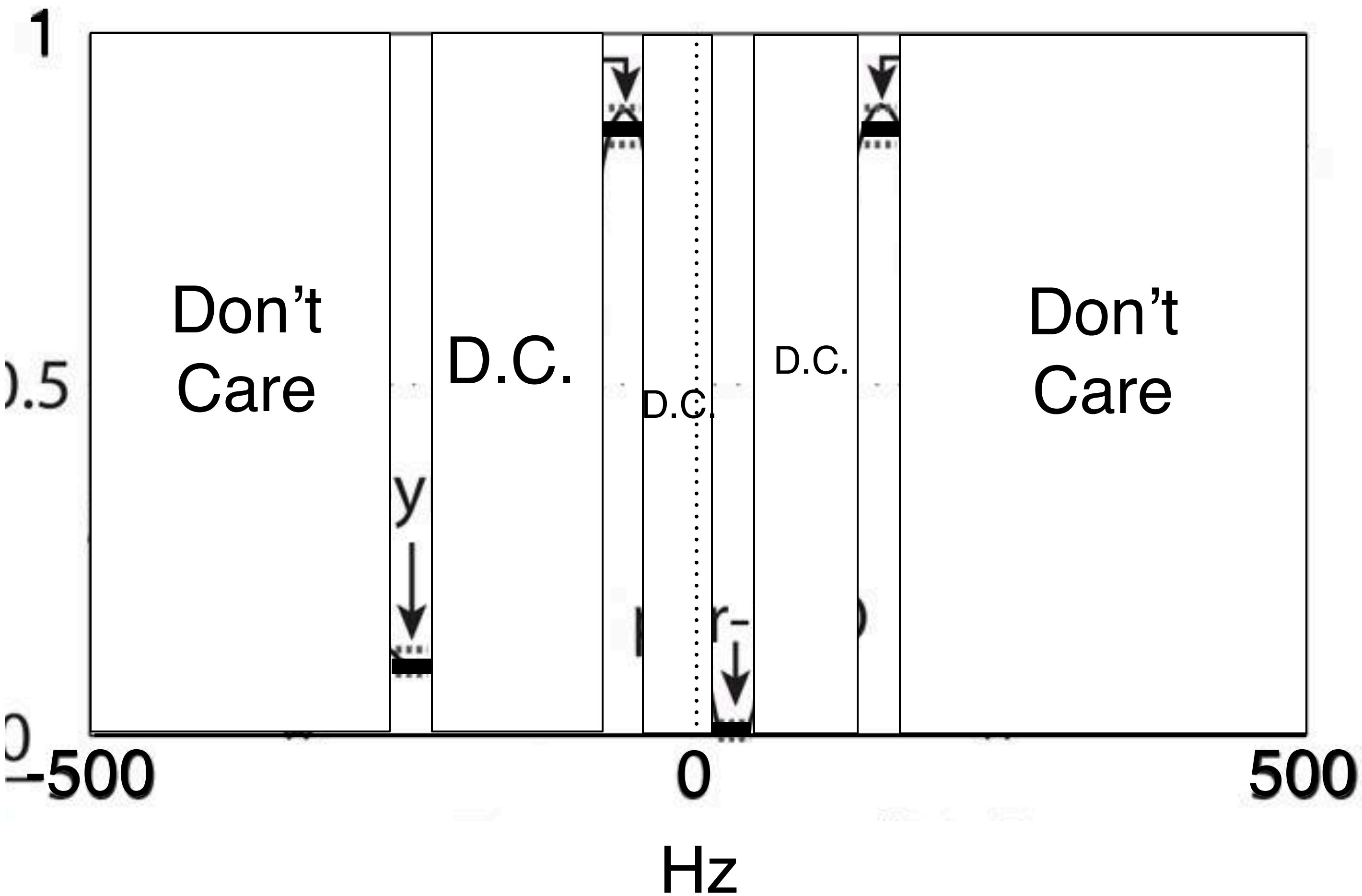
$$\text{minimize}_{\omega \in \text{care}} \quad \max \left| H(e^{j\omega}) - H_d(e^{j\omega}) \right|$$

  - Parks-McClellan algorithm - equi-ripple
  - Also known as Remez exchange algorithms (signal.remez)

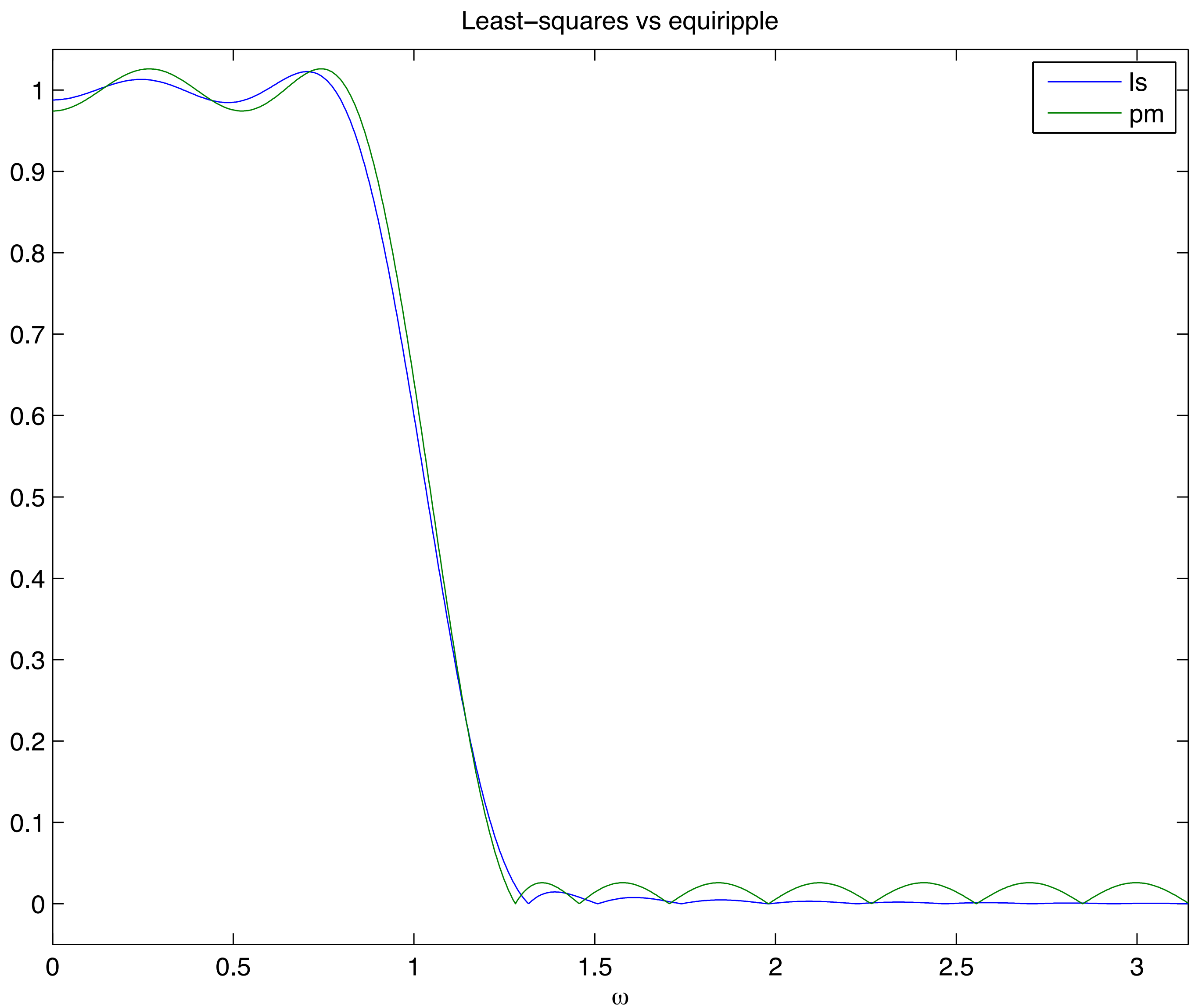
Example of Complex Filter

Larson et. al, “Multiband Excitation Pulses for Hyperpolarized 13C Dynamic Chemical Shift Imaging” JMR 2008;194(1):121-127

Need to design 11 taps filter with following frequency response:



Least-Squares v.s. Min-Max



Design Through Optimization

- Idea: Sample/discretize the frequency response

$$H(e^{j\omega}) \Rightarrow H(e^{j\omega_k})$$

  - Sample points are fixed $\omega_k = k\frac{\pi}{P}$

$$-\pi \leq \omega_1 < \cdots < \omega_p \leq \pi$$

  - M+1 is the filter order
  - P >> M + 1 (rule of thumb P=15M)
  - Yields a (good) approximation of the original problem

Example: Least Squares

- Target: Design M+1= 2N+1 filter
- First design non-causal $\tilde{H}(e^{j\omega})$ and hence $\tilde{h}[n]$

- Then, shift to make causal

$$h[n] = \tilde{h}[n - M/2]$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\frac{M}{2}}\tilde{H}(e^{j\omega})$$

Example: Least Squares

- Matrix formulation:

$$\tilde{h} = \left[\tilde{h}[-N], \tilde{h}[-N+1], \cdots, \tilde{h}[N]\right]^T$$

$$b = \left[H_d(e^{j\omega_1}), \cdots, H_d(e^{j\omega_P})\right]^T$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-j\omega_1(-N)} & \dots & e^{-j\omega_1(+N)} \\ \vdots & & \\ e^{-j\omega_P(-N)} & \dots & e^{-j\omega_P(+N)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{argmin}_{\tilde{h}} \quad ||A\tilde{h} - b||^2$$

Least Squares

$$\text{argmin}_{\tilde{h}} \quad ||A\tilde{h} - b||^2$$

Solution:

$$\tilde{h} = (A^*A)^{-1}A^*b$$

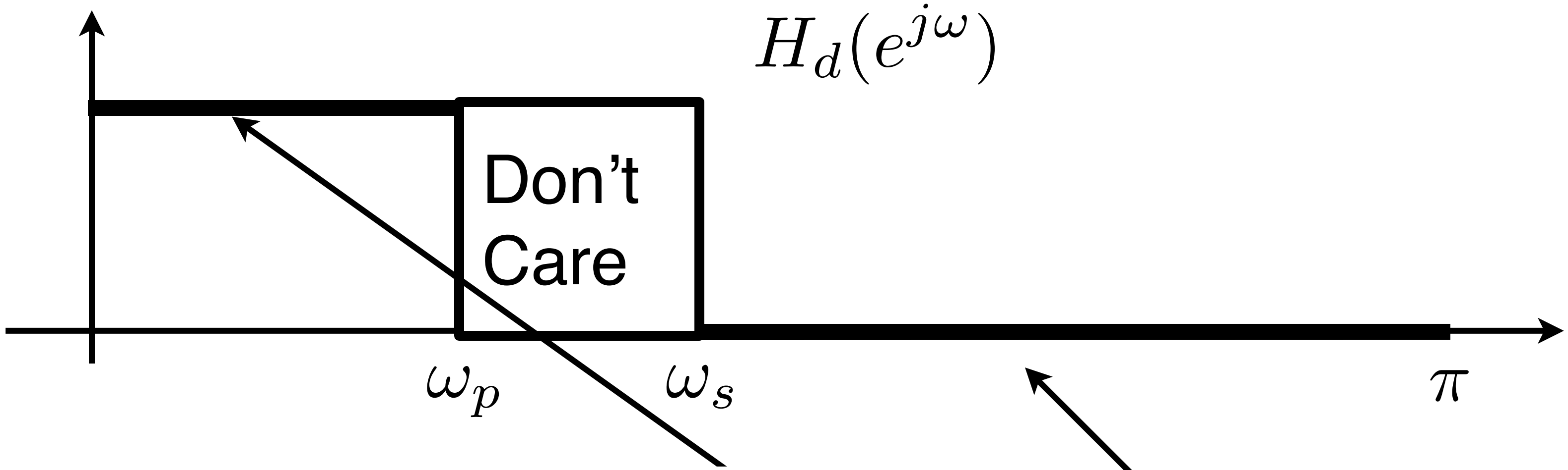
- Result will generally be non-symmetric and complex valued.
- However, if $\tilde{H}(e^{j\omega})$ is real, $\tilde{h}[n]$ should have symmetry!

Design of Linear-Phase L.P Filter

- Suppose:
  - $\tilde{H}(e^{j\omega})$ is real-symmetric
  - M is even (M+1 taps)
- Then:
  - $\tilde{h}[n]$ is real-symmetric around midpoint
- So:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{H}(e^{j\omega}) &= \tilde{h}[0] + \tilde{h}[1]e^{-j\omega} + \tilde{h}[-1]e^{+j\omega} \\ &\quad + \tilde{h}[2]e^{-j2\omega} + \tilde{h}[-2]e^{+j2\omega} \cdots \\ &= \tilde{h}[0] + 2\cos(\omega)\tilde{h}[1] + 2\cos(2\omega)\tilde{h}[2] + \cdots\end{aligned}$$

Least-Squares Linear-Phase Filter



Given M, ω_P, ω_s find the best LS filter:

$A =$

$b =$ [,]^T

Least-Squares Linear-Phase Filter

Given M, ω_P, ω_s find the best LS filter:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} \qquad b = [\quad , \quad]^T$$

$$\tilde{h}_+ = [\tilde{h}[0], \cdots, \tilde{h}[\frac{M}{2}]]^T = (A^*A)^{-1}A^*b$$

$$\tilde{h} = \begin{cases} \tilde{h}_+[n] & n \geq 0 \\ \tilde{h}_+[-n] & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h[n] = \tilde{h}[n - M/2]$$

Extension:

- LS has no preference for pass band or stop band
- Use weighting of LS to change ratio

want to solve the discrete version of:

$$\text{minimize} \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} W(\omega)|H(e^{j\omega}) - H_d(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$$

where $W(\omega)$ is δp in the pass band and δs in stop band

Similarly: $W(\omega)$ is 1 in the pass band and $\delta p/\delta s$ in stop band

Weighted Least-Squares

$$\text{argmin}_{\tilde{h}_+} \quad (A\tilde{h}_+ - b)^* W^2 (A\tilde{h} - b)$$

Solution:

$$\tilde{h}_+ = (A^* W^2 A)^{-1} W^2 A^* b$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & \cdots & & & \\ & & & \frac{\delta_p}{\delta_s} & & \\ & & & & \cdots & \\ 0 & & & & & \frac{\delta_p}{\delta_s} \end{bmatrix}$$